

# British Embassy Solar Electricity Generating Panels

དབྱིན་ཇི་གཞུང་ཚབ་ཁང་གི་ཉི་འོད་སྒོག་སྒྲོན་གྱི་རོགས་སྐྱོར་རྒྱུ་གྲངས་ལས་གཞིའི་མཇུག་མཐའི་སྒྲན་ཁུ་ཡི་གེ

## FINAL REPORT

to

**The British Embassy**  
Beijing

by

**Kevin Stuart**  
Rinchenkhar རིན་ཆེན་ཨཀམ། (Enrico)  
Dorjee Dondrub ལྷ་རྩེ་དོན་གྲུབ། (Cody)

<b>Total Amount of Project</b>	RMB 85,050
<b>Total Spent on Panels</b>	RMB 84,660
<b>Other Expenses (RMB)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Taxi = 140</li><li>• Printing Final Report = 250</li></ul> <b>Total = 390 RMB</b>	RMB 390
<b>British Embassy Contribution</b>	RMB 74,900
<b>Local Contribution</b>	RMB 10,150
<b>Total Units</b>	101 solar panels
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	1,521
<b>Total cost per beneficiary</b>	RMB55.92

6 January 2008



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## Summary

Report #	Tibetan Name	English Name	Province	Prefecture	County	Township	Village	Panel #	Unit Price RMB	Total Amount RMB	# of Households	Local Contribution	# of Beneficiaries
1	ཇིན་ཆེན་མཁའ་པ་	Enrico	Qinghai	Huangnan	Tongren	Chukog	Jianglong	9	840	7,056	9	900	354
2	ལྷ་ཀླུ་ཐུང་པ་	Aaron	Qinghai	Haibei	Hualong	Jinyuan	Awuji	5	840	4,200	5	500	55
3	བསོད་ནམས་ཀླུ་མཚན་པ་	Curtis	Sichuan	Ganzi	Derong	Gongbu	Gongbu	10	840	8,400	10	1,000	100
4	མི་ལྷོ་	Ingrid	Sichuan	Aba	Hongyuan	Qingxizhen	Rega	7	840	5,880	7	700	132
5	ཆོ་འིང་བསམ་གྲུབ་	Landon	Qinghai	Hainan	Guinan	Guomaying	Dongke	8	840	6,720	8	800	59
6	དཔག་བསམ་ལྷོ་ལ་མཁོ་	Laverne	Qinghai	Yushu	Yushu	Jiege	Menzun	7	840	5,880	7	700	82
7	ལྷོ་ལ་མཁོ་	Delores	Sichuan	Aba	Ruoergai	Axi	Axi	6	840	5,040	6	600	67
8	མེ་རྟོག་	Jasmine	Qinghai	Yushu	Yushu	Jiege	Tuanjie	5	840	4,200	5	500	56
9	བརྒྱ་གཤིས་ལྷོ་མོ་	Charlene	Sichuan	Ganzi	Narong	Jialaxi	Waluo	2	840	1,680	2	200	39
10	ཕུ་མཚོ་	Ken	Qinghai	Huangnan	Tongren	Longwu	Seheji	6	840	5,040	6	600	69
11	ཆོ་དབང་ཚས་མཚོ་	Roy	Gansu	Gannan	Diebu	Yiwa	Zhagana	8	840	6,720	8	800	130
12	ཡེ་ཤེས་བཟང་པོ་	Ron	Qinghai	Yushu	Yushu	Jiegu	Jiegu	7	840	5,880	7	700	88
13	རྩོམ་ཆོ་	Jose	Gansu	Gannan	Diebu	Yiwa	Zhiyi	7	840	5,880	7	700	50



	བདེན།												
14	ལྷ་མོ།	Kenneth	Qinghai	Golok	Maqing	Yeke	Xueshan	5	840	4,200	5	500	90
15	བན་དེ་ཆེ་ ཟིང་།	Rosemary	Sichuan	Ganzi	Dege	Meixu	Amelia	7	840	5,880	7	700	100
16	ལྷ་མོ་ཐང་།	Aaron	Qinghai	Haibei	Gangcha	Yikewulan	Wayan Tibetan Primary School	2	750 <sup>1</sup>	1,500	1 school	250	44
								101		84,156	99 + 1 school	10,150	1,515

<b>Total Amount of Project</b>	RMB 85,050
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<b>Other Expenses (RMB)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxi = 140</li> <li>• Printing Final Report = 250</li> </ul> <b>Total = 390 RMB</b>	390
<b>British Embassy Contribution</b>	RMB 74,900
<b>Local Contribution</b>	RMB 10,150
<b>Total Units</b>	101 solar panels
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	1,521 people

<sup>1</sup> These two solar panels were purchased with the remaining project funds. The panels costing 840 RMB are 20 watts (panel) and 40 watts (battery). These two panels are 18 watts (panel) and 25 watts (battery).



གྲུང་གོ་འི་མཆོ་སྤྱོད་ཞིང་ཆེན་དགེ་འོས་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཆེན་མོ་འི་མི་རིགས་དགེ་འོས་སློབ་གླིང་གི་      དབྱིན་ཡིག་འཛིན་གྲྭ

## English Training Program

**Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's College, Qinghai Normal University**  
*XINING CITY, QINGHAI PROVINCE, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

Wednesday, October 18, 2006

Dear British Embassy,

We are delighted to report to you on the successful completion of the solar electricity generating panel projects implemented by fifteen Tibetan students and two student-project managers in the Tibetan Department of Qinghai Normal University. Project funds consisting of 85,050RMB benefited 1,521 Tibetans living in Sichuan, Qinghai, and Gansu provinces. A British Embassy grant of 74,900RMB combined with a local contribution of 10,150RMB (100RMB per recipient unit--including nuns, monks, and laypeople) allowed for the purchase of a total of 101 solar panels. The two project managers volunteered hundreds of hours of their time to make this project such a success.

Project aims were to:

- Provide a safe source of non-flame-based lighting.
- Help the environment by ending a need for batteries that no longer need to be disposed of and eliminating the need to burn wood and dung for lighting.
- Provide clean air in rooms that are lit and thereby reduce the incidence of respiratory and eye ailments that are caused by smoke from flame-based lighting.
- Increase disposable income by eliminating expenses for candles, flammable oils, batteries, flashlights/torches, etc.
- Increase income by providing well-lit work conditions at night for the production of home-products, e.g., spun wool, handmade shoes, etc.
- Improve students' school performance by providing lighting with which they can easily do homework in the evening.
- Make women's lives easier by providing light with which they can safely cook at night, remove the need for women and girls to collect dung to burn for lighting, etc.
- To allow people to spend more time together telling stories, joking, etc., rather than going to bed very early in darkness.
- Provide conditions for elders and others to chant prayers and read scriptures at night.
- Provide conditions for group entertainment activities at night.
- Increase safety for livestock in nomad areas by lighting animal enclosures, thus limiting attacks from wolves.
- Improve study conditions for students in schools without electricity.
- Eliminate the risk of tents and wood houses being set on fire, as is the case with flame-based lighting.
- Improve mother and infant health by provide lighting at night making it easier for women to give birth.
- Increase the life of yak-hair tents by reducing exposure to smoke from flame-based lighting.
- Provide nuns with more opportunity to read religious texts, thus increasing their knowledge of Buddhism.



We sincerely thank you, the British Embassy, for bringing a bright appropriate source of light to 1,521 Tibetans and for providing the opportunity to bring real, practical 'capacity building' opportunities to young Tibetans from across the Plateau to assist their local communities.

In an era of multi-million dollar development projects with their concomitant plethora of highly-paid 'consultants' and 'experts' and very high administrative costs, we are encouraged that you fund projects such as these that reach far down into very impoverished, remote rural areas and bring direct and immediate benefit in ways that are technologically appropriate and environmentally friendly. We believe that this project, with zero administrative costs, is testimony to how powerful local people can be in solving their own problems.

Yours faithfully,

---

Dr. Kevin Stuart

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Rinchenkhar

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Dorjee Dondrub



## Receipts

The first two receipts are for a total of 99 panels with each panel costing 840RMB for a total of 83,160RMB.

1

**收 据** No 0006303

2007年4月30日

东井印刷厂印制

交款单位 青卡 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 贰万元整 Y 20000

收款事由 预收收款

单位盖章 西宇光伏科技有限公司 财务主管 记 出 审 经

帐 纳 核 办

二 收 据

Sanguang Solar Panel Factory received 20,000RMB from the British Embassy

**收 据** 1527982

2007年7月1日

交款单位 英国大使馆 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 陆万肆仟元 Y 64000

收款事由 销售光伏组件

单位盖章 西宇光伏科技有限公司 财务主管 记 出 审 经

帐 纳 核 办

第二联：收款

Sanguang Solar Panel Factory received 64,000RMB from the British Embassy.

**收 据** 1527482

2007年12月25日

交款单位 英国大使馆 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟伍佰元 Y 1500

收款事由 200x750=1500元

单位盖章 西宇光伏科技有限公司 财务主管 记 出 审 经

帐 纳 核 办

第二联：收款

Sanguang Solar Panel Factory received 1,500RMB for two Solar Panels, each costing 750RMB.



Total project taxi fees were 140RMB.

263010514045
QN No 00577100
青海省出租汽车定额发票
壹拾圆
未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效
年 月 日

263010515045
QN No 07408949
青海省出租汽车定额发票
壹拾圆
未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效
年 月 日

263010515045
QN No 06179091
青海省出租汽车定额发票
壹拾圆
未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效
年 月 日

263010515045
QN No 05585008
青海省出租汽车定额发票
壹拾圆
未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效
年 月 日



263010515045

QN No 07404796

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

263010514045

QN No 02741057

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010515045

QN No 07295009

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

263010515045

QN No 06661511

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年



263010515045

QN No 07400466

青海省出租汽车定额发票

青海省税务局

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010615045

QN No 01305514

青海省出租汽车定额发票

青海省税务局

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010615045

QN No 01305515

青海省出租汽车定额发票

青海省税务局

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日



263010615045

QN No 01030863

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务  
章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010515045

QN No 05888045

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务  
章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010414045

QN No 01852910

青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆 司

未加盖用票单位财务  
章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日



## LOCAL MANAGERS' REPORTS

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### *Project Aims*

- Provide a safe source of non-flame-based lighting.
- Help the environment by ending a need for batteries that no longer need to be disposed of and eliminating the need to burn wood and dung for lighting.
- Provide clean air in rooms that are lit and thereby reduce the incidence of respiratory and eye ailments that are caused by smoke from flame-based lighting.
- Increase disposable income by eliminating expenses for candles, flammable oils, batteries, flashlights/torches, etc.
- Increase income by providing well-lit work conditions at night for the production of home-products, e.g., spun wool, handmade shoes, etc.
- Improve students' school performance by providing lighting with which they can easily do homework in the evening.
- Make women's lives easier by providing light with which they can safely cook at night, remove the need for women and girls to collect dung to burn for lighting, etc.
- To allow people to spend more time together telling stories, joking, etc., rather than going to bed very early in darkness.
- Provide conditions for elders and others to chant prayers and read scriptures at night.
- Provide conditions for group entertainment activities at night.
- Increase safety for livestock in nomad areas by lighting animal enclosures, thus limiting attacks from wolves.
- Improve study conditions for students in schools without electricity.
- Eliminate the risk of tents and wood houses being set on fire, as is the case with flame-based lighting.
- Improve mother and infant health by provide lighting at night making it easier for women to give birth.
- Increase the life of yak-hair tents by reducing exposure to smoke that comes from flame-based lighting.
- Provide nuns with more opportunity to read religious texts, thus increasing their knowledge of Buddhism.



**Number of panels:** 10

**Location:** Spyogslung rdog Village, Chukog Township, Tongren County; Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:** 6,660RMB (9x 840RMB)

**Local contribution:** 900 RMB

**Project manager:** Rinchenkhar

**Beneficiaries:** 8 impoverished Tibetan families, 14 teachers and 300 Tibetan students in 'do wa Primary School; total beneficiaries = 354

**Date:** September 24, 2007

<b>Project Activities</b>		
<b>2007</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participant</b>
February 9	Meeting with project managers and picked up the survey forms and applications forms	Students
February 23	Interviewed villager	Villagers and Rinchenkhar
March 12	Turned in forms	Students
June 6	Delivered Solar panels	Rinchenkhar
June 8	Distributed Solar panels	Recipients and Rinchenkhar
June 9	Took pictures; interviewed families	Villagers and Rinchenkhar
September 20	Worked on final report	Rinchenkhar
September 24	Submitted final report to project managers	Rinchenkhar

### **Recipient Community Description**

Jianglong 'brog is located in the southeast of Huangnan Prefecture, 300 km from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province. The village consists of 60 families and 356 people. Their life depends on herding yaks and sheep; their main income source is livestock products: butter; cheese; sheepskins; and yak skins. Locals have little interaction with 'outsiders,' largely because of very poor roads and transportation facilities.

Locals live in black yak hair tents on the grassland and move seasonally. On average, each family has 100 sheep and 20 yaks. For a nomad family, that is very little property; they are very poor. There are no college students from the local community and only 5 middle school students. The government provides very little assistance of any sort.

The community has the livestock indicated below:

- yaks: 1,000
  - sheep: 2,000
  - horses: 58
- Total: 3,058

Obstacles the villagers confront include:

- Groups within the village fight over pastureland in winter and summer.
- If there is heavy snow, livestock may die from starvation.
- Children are not sent to school, because families need children to herd livestock.
- In summer, livestock may die from eating toxic plants.

Village cash income is approximately 400RMB per person per year. This is earned by selling animal products mentioned above and caterpillar fungus and payment for herding for richer families.



The only way for villagers to obtain medical care is in the county town, which is 49 km from the local community.

### **Interviews**

Ms. Lhadrug gyed (b. 1970) has four children. Her husband was jailed 4 years ago. Her family owns 108 sheep and 14 yaks. Her eldest child is in a nearby primary school and she returns home once a month. The other three children are very young and cannot help her with family chores. She gets up at 6 a.m. and milks her yaks. Soon after that, she feeds her children and readies a lunch for them to eat while she is out herding. Her second eldest daughter is responsible for her brothers as well as protect the family property and lambs.

Ms. Lhadrug gyed lunch is a hard piece of bread and a bottle of cold water. She returns home in late evening. She is very hardworking and kind and very much concerned about leaving her three children at home without adult supervision. She is experiencing a very difficult time raising her four children. Every year she earns a small amount of money that is just enough for their living expenses and the tuition payment for her eldest daughter.

When her oldest daughter returns from school, before this project was implemented, she could not do her homework properly. She helped herd during the daytime and when she returned from herding, it was dark and she was then unable to write her homework. The family went to bed shortly after it got dark.

Ms. Lhadrug gyed said: I am very grateful to the British Embassy and their willingness to assist and their compassion. This is a big help to my schoolgirl, who has an easy time now in finishing her homework under the bright light.

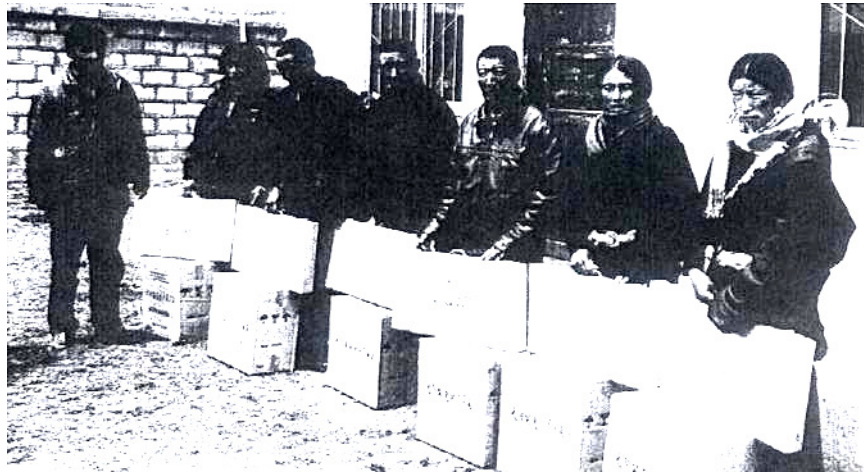
### **2**

Dammgrin (b. 1983) is a young healthy, unmarried man from Spyogslung rdog Village. He and his aged mother live together. He stopped schooling when he was in primary school Grade 5. Mr. Dammgrin remains unmarried because his family is so impoverished that nobody wants to marry him. He and his mother may be the poorest family in the entire township. Mr. Dammgrin's family has 4 yaks and 58 sheep. Many of their sheep died from a terrible disease. His family has no animal products to sell. What products they do have are used for self-consumption. Every summer Mr. Dammgrin leaves the local community and works at construction sites where he earns 25RMB per day. Sometime Hui and Han workers cheat him because of his poor Chinese language ability. Several times, he was not paid for his hard work at construction sites.

He and his mother slept early every night because of a lack of lighting. Mr. Dammgrin said, "Now that we have a solar Panel from the British Embassy we can use it every night. I can read stories to my mother and listen to news from radio. Warm thanks to the British Embassy."



## Images



Ten recipients receive solar electricity generating panels from the British Embassy.



Ms. Dartso (1946) is single, has no livestock, and no income to support her life. Villagers are helpful since her only son died in a traffic incident; they provide her food and clothing. Before the project, she lived in darkness. Certain kind villagers sometimes bought candles for her but she did not use them because she did not want villagers to spend their money on her. Her life, and especially her evenings, is much more pleasant now, thanks to the British Embassy supported solar panel she received.

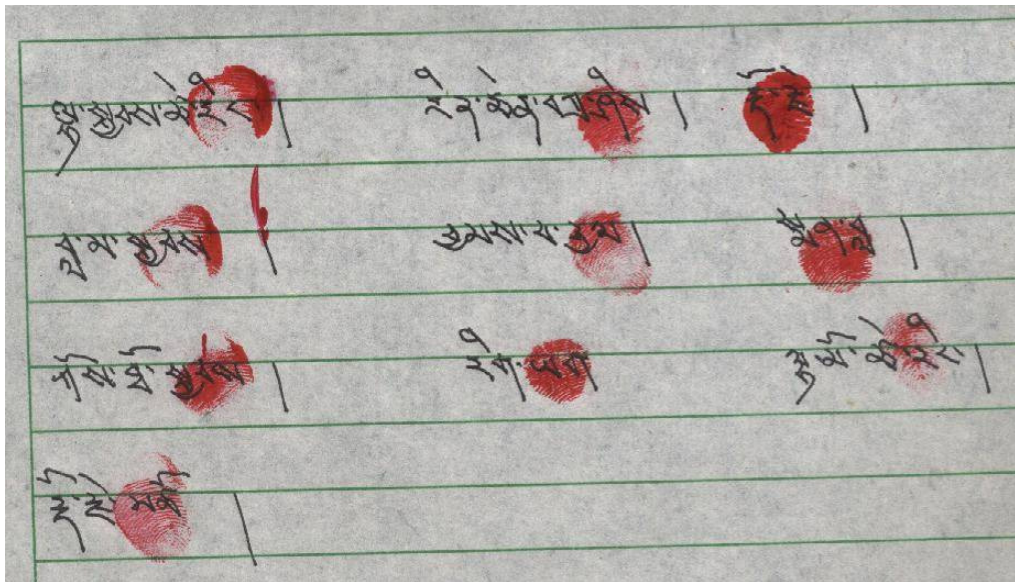




Village leader, Shawo spybs pu, was responsible for solar panel distribution and relevant meetings with the recipients. He explains how the recipients were chosen and who supported the project. He also explained how to install and use the solar panels.



## Recipients



## Letter of Appreciation

Dear British Embassy,

We are some impoverished Tibetans living off the livestock given by our ancestors. We are far from cities and modern ways of life. Therefore, not to mention being able to use modern appliances requiring electricity, many locals are unaware of TV and DVDs. They have seldom seen modern appliances. For many years we have struggled against many challenges, performed heavy labor, and endured miserable conditions but we continued to not have enough food to eat and scarcely have adequate warm clothes to wear. Now, because of the solar electricity generating panels provided by the British Embassy, we have gained bright light in the darkness, our life is filled with shining light and happiness. On behalf of all Jianglong 'brog community members, we thank you for your compassionate assistance and generosity.

Shawo spybs pu (village leader), September 15, 2007



**Number of panels:** 5

**Location:** Wayan Tibetan Village, Yikewulan Tibetan Autonomous Township Gangcha Tibetan Autonomous County, Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

**UK contribution:** 3,700 RMB

**Local contribution:** 580 RMB [(5 x 100) + 80 RMB from Lerjiater]

**Project manager:** Lerjiater (Aaron); aaronhualong@gmail.com

**Beneficiaries:** 55 people

**Date:** September 20, 2007

### Project Participants

Name	Responsibilities	Occupation
Lerjiater	Project applicant, manager	University student
Rinchenkhar	Project manager	University student
Dorjee Dondrub	Project manager	University student
Lobsang	Local manager	Village leader
Zhaxi	Local manager	Local government official

### Letter of Appreciation

Dear British Embassy,

We are pleased to report the satisfactory completion of the solar electricity generating panel project for 5 impoverished Tibetan families in Wayan Tibetan Village on September 20, 2007. We selected these 5 families with the local project committee and with local villagers' facilitating. Each recipient family contributed 100 RMB as local, for a total of 500RMB. Lerjiater personally spent 80 RMB for project monitoring.

On behalf of all recipients we express deep gratitude for your generous help.

Sincerely yours,

Shar Dzong Development Group & Local Project Committee



### Project Activities

<b>2007</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Expenses RMB</b>
June	Project managers & Lerjiater	Met to discuss the project	0
June	Lerjiater	Completed an application form	0
July	Project Managers & Lerjiater	Project approved	0
July	Lerjiater	Notified the village that the project was approved	6
July	Lerjiater & Lobsang	Selected recipient families	0
July	Lerjiater & Lobsang	Collected local contribution	0
July	Project Managers & Lerjiater	Gave local contribution to project managers	0
July	Lerjiater & Lobsang	Contacted managers and the factory to decide date solar panel transport	4
July	Lerjiater	Transported panels to Gangcha County Town	60
August	Lobsang, Lerjiater, village committee member	Transported panels to the project site and distributed to recipient families	200
September	Lobsang, Lerjiater, village committee members	Visited and interviewed families; took pictures	0
September	Lerjiater	Wrote final report	10
Total			280



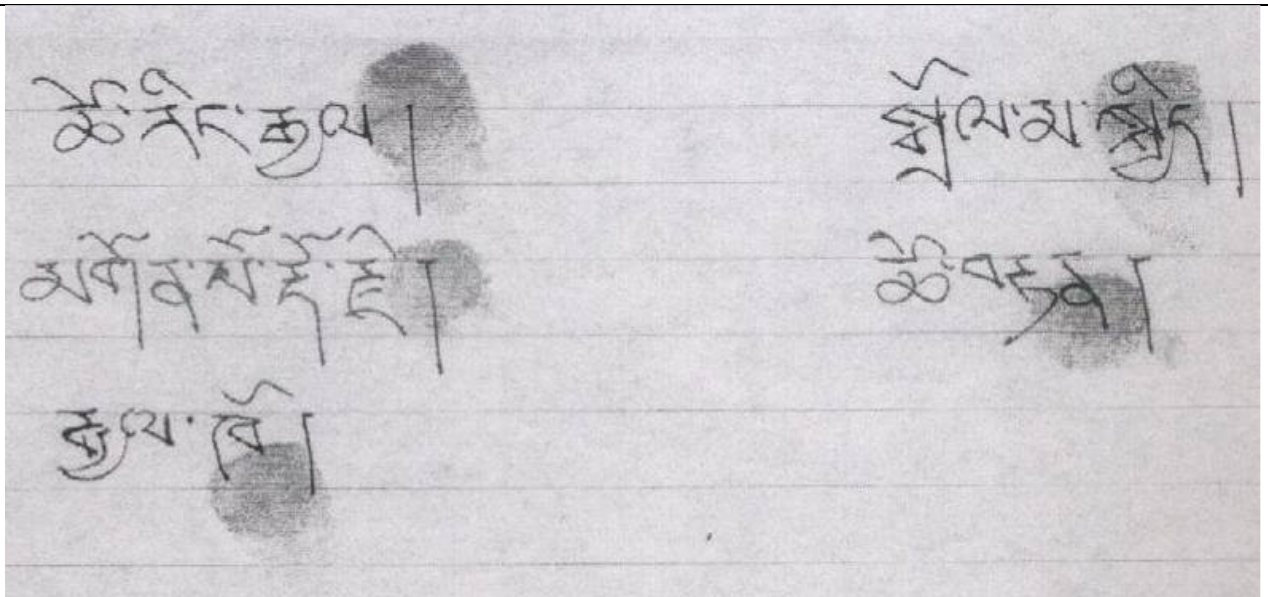
## Project Background

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Wayan Tibetan Village is located in the south of Yikewulan Township, 370 km northwest of Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province. There are 113 households and 615 people in Wayan Village. All are Tibetan herdsmen whose lives depend on their yaks and sheep. Annual cash income is 300 to 400 RMB per person per year and comes from selling meat, milk, butter, wool, skin, etc. This income is spent on buying wheat flour, rice, cooking oil, clothes, and medicine. Most years, their income cannot cover their living expenses. The average family has 80 sheep, 17-20 yaks, and one or two horses. In total there are about 9,000 sheep, 2,000 yaks, and 150 horses in this village, but those families who received the solar panels have fewer animals than the other families. They mostly earn money through digging caterpillar fungus during the spring and summer and selling it to local traders, with an average annual per person income between 100 and 200 RMB per year. They have accumulated large amounts of debt.

## Recipients

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Caidan (b. 1979) is a native of Wayan Village. There are 5 people in his family--the poorest in this village based on number of livestock and annual cash income. Some of their livestock died in a snow disaster a few years ago and the animal production has been limited recently because of less rainfall.



Zhomaji (b.1969) is from Wayan Village. There are 7 people in her family. One of her sons is a student in Wayan Village School and he has a lot of homework to finish at night, but he could not finish it because of the lighting problem. The British assisted solar panel has given him a new, bright source of light and his study will surely improve.





Gonbo Dorji (b.1980) said that before receiving the British Embassy sponsored solar panel his family burned oil that produced much smoke that was bad for their health and was a fire hazard. The panel has eliminated these problems.



**Number of panels:** 10

**Location:** Lianyi Village; Gongbom Township; Derong County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province.

**UK contribution:** 7,400RMB

**Local contribution:** 1,000RMB

**Project manager:** Sonan Jetsun (Curtis)

**Beneficiaries:** 100 people

**Date:** November 2, 2007

### Project Activities

2007	Activities	Participant
February 9	Met project managers and picked up forms	Students
February 3	Interviewed villagers	Villagers and Sonan Jetsun
March 12	Turned in forms	Students
June 6	Delivered solar panels	Sonan Jetsun
June 8	Distributed solar panels	Recipients and Sonan Jetsun
June 9	Took pictures, interviewed families	Villagers, Sonan Jetsun
September 20	Worked on final report	Sonan Jetsun
September 24	Submitted final report	Sonan Jetsun

### Recipient Community Description

Lianyi Village, which is without electricity, is located 200 km southwest of Derong County Town, 550 km from Kangding City, the capital of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and 1,040 km from Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. The village has 50 households (350 Tibetans). Each family has an average of seven members, representing three generations. Most villagers are under the age of 55.

Lianyi Village is predominately a community of farmers. In 2002, due to the threat of deforestation and increased environmental degradation in the region, the local government provided a small annual stipend to families of about 150 RMB per *mu*. The average family in Lianyi Village owns around 5 *mu* and thus receives approximately 750RMB in cash annually from the local government, which is used on household expenses, including food, clothing, school costs, and medical expenses, among others. During summer and fall, many villagers go to the county town to earn money from various part-time jobs in non-agricultural enterprises to supplement the government stipend. Only about four village residents have found permanent, government jobs in the local county town.

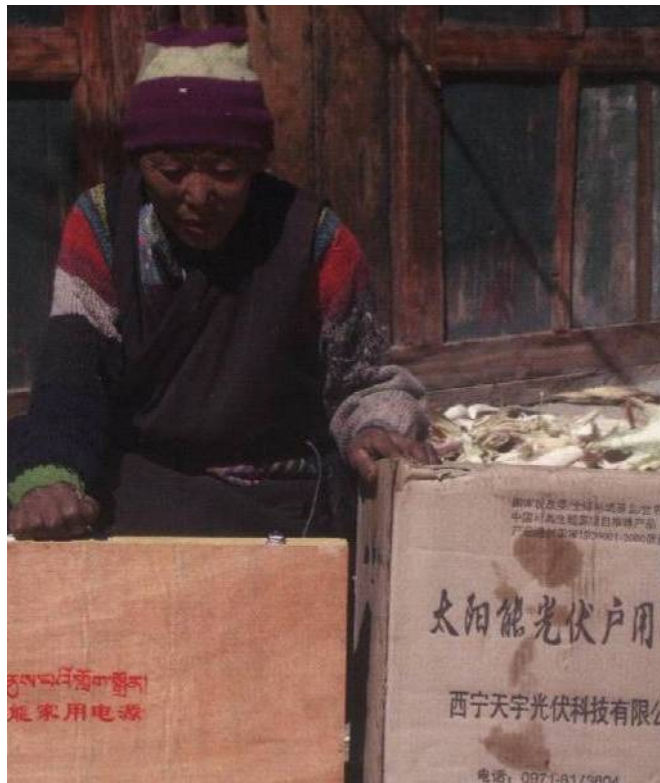
In Lianyi Village, there are also some families who tend livestock, including yaks, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and cows. They either use the animal products for their own subsistence or sell a portion of the butter, wool, quilts made of animal hair, dried cheese, and yak hair for profit.

Several of the wealthier villagers tend yaks, horses, sheep, cows, and pigs; while the poorest families own only a few cows, yaks, and pigs. Families who tend livestock can earn an income from selling milk, butter, cheese, wool, and meat. Families who own only a small number of livestock primarily consume animal products on a subsistence basis.

Approximately 95% of the villagers never attended school and only about 10% of villagers are able to read some Tibetan. A few villagers studied Tibetan and math for 4-6 years at the local primary school (grades 1-6). Very few of the older generation continued their education beyond primary school because families needed their children's assistance with farming and the middle school was located in the county town, 200 km away. Even today, only about 2-4 students who have completed the village primary school continue their study in middle school. Poverty prevents most students from leaving the village to obtain more education.



## Photographs



There are five people in Ciren Yongzong's family--her son, daughter-in-law, and two grandsons. The latter study in Gombu Primary School. Her family has only ten goats and two cows.



Gesong Zhima lives with her daughter, who studies in Gombu Primary School. They own two cows.





Yixi's family consists of her husband and her son, who studies in Gombu Primary School. The family owns three cows and fifteen goats.



Nima lives with his wife and daughter. They own two cows.



# Recipients

村名	户名	姓名	性别	太阳能	现金/元
贡堆	象	次邓	男	1	100.00
〃〃	索根	扎秀	〃	1	100.00
日原	次卡	吉村	〃	1	100.00
联道	索伦	扎西		1	100.00
〃〃	俄中	登巴	〃	1	100.00
〃〃	俄那	格解	〃	1	100.00
〃〃	扎依	阿标	〃	1	100.00
〃〃	丑林	邓拥达	女	1	100.00
〃〃	俄目	益西	女	10000	100.00
〃〃	这兰	格茂超	女	1	100.00
合计					1000.00元

2007年10月1日



**Number of panels:** 7

**Location:** Rega Village, Qiongxi Township, Hongyuan County, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan Province, PR China

**UK contribution:** 5,180RMB

**Local contribution:** 700 RMB

**Project manager:** Mehla (Ingrid); hangyuuanmehla@gmail.com

**Beneficiaries:** 132 people

**Date:** September 20, 2007

### Recipient Community Description

Rega Village is located in a mountainous grassland area in the east of Hongyuan County, about 400 km away from Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. The area is nomadic. Locals live on the grassland in the mountains. They live in tents for eight months of the year. There is no road from Rega Village to Hongyuan County Town, making it difficult for villagers to go to the county town to purchase food and other essentials. Most families depend on selling yak butter and yak cheese for cash income, which is 300-500RMB per family per year. Families who have very few livestock sometimes work for wealthier households in order to have cash to purchase basic necessities. There are 175 households in Rega Village, consisting of 800 people. Most are illiterate and most Rega village children do not attend school, because there is no school in the village. Village children must attend school in Hongyuan County Town. The costs of tuition and living expenses are too expensive for most families. Consequently, most children do not receive even a primary school education. Girls usually do a family's housework, and boys herd livestock.

### Interviews

- Hladorl (b. 1966) is part of a family of five. Her husband (b. 1957) is a prisoner for life. Her two daughters are servants of other families and earn little money. They are fifteen and thirteen years of age. Hladorl said, "I took them out of school after my husband was imprisoned, because I couldn't pay the tuition. Her two youngest daughters are living with me. One is five years old and the other is seven years old. Her family has only twenty yaks and one horse. She borrowed 2,500RMB from her brother and to send her two daughters to school, because if she doesn't send, she will be fined 2,000 to school/semester according to the school rules. Also she helps one rich family during summer time milking cows and does housework for this rich family and this family paid 1,000RMB to her for four months. The average cash income of this family now is 200-300 RMB per year. She said that this solar panel is really helpful for her family's living condition. For instance: She now doesn't need to spend money on buy candles and butter for lighting. They now sell their surplus butter and buy food with the proceeds. Hladorl will use any other extra cash she has to repay her brother. She will continue send her two daughters to school. This is the first time people have helped her. She is happy and says many thanks to the British Embassy. ??"
- Rebo (b. 1966) lives with four nephews and one niece. They are his sisters' children. The mother of two of his nephews died giving birth last year and their father died in a motorcycle accident when his youngest son was one year old. Rebo's sister married a man three years ago who did not agree that she could bring her children with her. She then left the community with her new husband, abandoning her children. Rebo's parents died when Rebo's sisters and he were children. He never married. He has lived with his elder sister for thirty years. ??"does he live with his older sister now?" After his sister married he milked the family's ??"whose family's?" few cows. His family ??"whose family?" has thirty yaks and no horses or sheep. His family now lives on Amu Village's land, which is near Rega Village. When I asked him why he moved his family there, he said that his two ??"how many nephews does he have?" nephews and he are working for a family to earn some money. He couldn't send his nephews and niece to school, but he has to send them to school when school counts their children. This way he avoids paying the fine. He really wants to send some of the children to school, but he can't pay the tuition fees. The average cash income of his family is 200-250RMB per year. He said that the solar panel project has greatly improved his



family's living condition because his family no longer has to spend money to buy candles and they do not have to burn their butter in lamps. Also he no longer needs to pay women money to mend his yak-haired tent, because there is no longer any cause for smoke damage.

- Dorlma (b. 1952) lives with her husband. They have two sons. Her husband (b. 1949) has an illness that prevents him from strenuous work. One of her sons is a monk and the other has left the home. The latter son gambled away a lot of money up until three years ago. He then borrowed money and Dorlma family had to sell nearly all their livestock to repay the debts. Her husband is currently the gatekeeper in Hongyuan County Town's elementary school. His salary is 500RMB per month. Dorlma collects caterpillar fungus in summer and serves a rich family during the winter. The family currently has only two cows.

### **Letter of Appreciation**

September 16, 2007

Dear British Embassy,

All the villagers appreciate with our whole hearts your donating to us solar electricity-generating panels. There are 150 households with a population of 700 people living in Rega Village. Most villagers are illiterate and their living condition is very poor. Our village received seven solar electricity-generating panels sponsored by the British Embassy, which were given to the poorest families. All nomad families live separately in the mountains and rocky areas and lack access to electricity and transportation. They used little lamps from generation to generation for cooking and doing housework in the nighttime. Now that these families have electricity, a bright environment exists in which villagers can easily do housework at night. The recipient families express their deep appreciation for your kindness.

Sincerely,

Rega Village Committee



### Project Activities

<b>2007</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participants</b>
February 14	Observed the village	Village committee, Mehla
March 24	Submitted proposal form	Mehla
April 20	Project approved	Mehla
May 12	Bought solar panels	Rinchenkhar, Mehla
May 14	Solar panels delivered to Rega Village.	Mehla, Caizhen
May 16	Distributed solar panels to recipients, took photographs	Village leaders, Mehla
August 13	Interviewed recipients, took photographs.	Mehla



## Recipients

Qiong Ji Zhen Rega village  
मङ्गलनाथ

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## Photographs



Dorji (b. 1997) and his younger brother live with his uncle, who is his dead mother's brother. Dorji is an orphan. He does his homework thanks to the solar panel's light.





Dorlma (1953) is about to put her panel in the sunshine.



Wonko poses with his new panel.





Rebo (b. 1960) with his solar panel.



**Number of panels:** 8

**Location:** Dongkor Community, Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:** 5,920 RMB

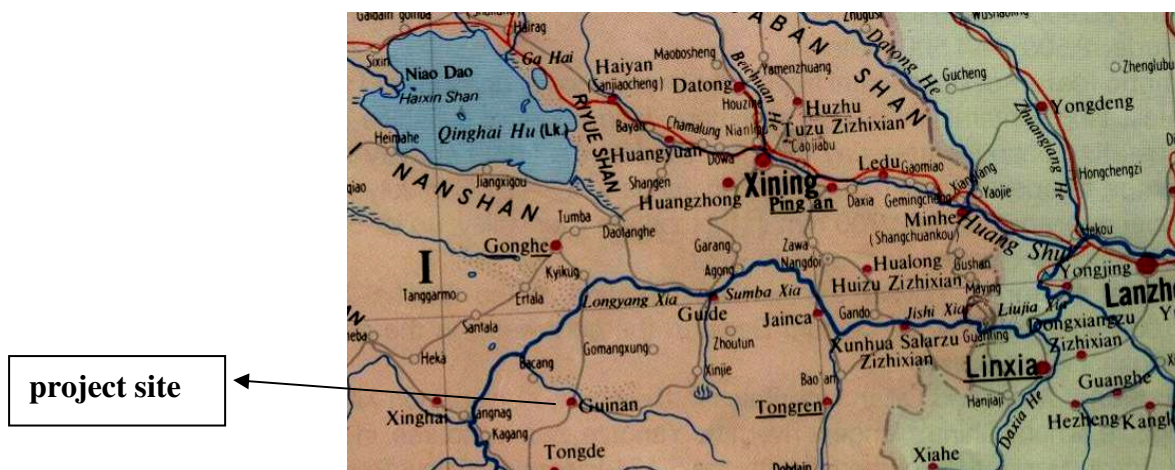
**Local contribution:** 800 RMB

**Project manager:** Cairang Bsm'grub (Landon); [hainanlandon@gmail.com](mailto:hainanlandon@gmail.com)

**Beneficiaries:** 59

**Date:** November 7, 2007

### Project Location



### Recipient Community Description

Dongkor (Stong skor) is a Tibetan nomad community located on a dry plain called Mu ge thang (Land of Famine). It is a subsidiary of the Guinan Grass Industry Exploitation Limited Liability Co. This was a place for training horses for the military. The village community is home to 200 families (1,180 Tibetans). The average annual per person income is 500 RMB. Locals mostly live on herding sheep, yaks, and horses.

### Project Activities

Activities	2007	Participants
Wrote proposal	April 5	Cairang Bsm'grub, Rinchenkhar, Dorjee Dondrup
Received funds	May 8	Rinchenkhar, Cairang Bsm'grub
Transported and distributed panels	May 12	Cairang Bsm'grub, village leader
Wrote final report	September 20	Cairang Bsm'grub



## **Letter of Appreciation**

Dear British Embassy,

We are very grateful to have received your charitable help when it was very much needed. Dongkor is a nomad community. Lighting mainly depends on oil lamps and candles bought from a mountain town that is very far away. Your assistance encourages parents to rethink what their children should do in future. Before receiving solar panels, we did not take children's going to school very seriously. In addition, living in smoky tents and rooms is harmful to everyone.

After receiving the solar panels we are able to save money and buy more, much-needed clothes and tools for our families. Children who do attend schools are better able to study. We notice gradual progress in their study.

We sincerely appreciate your benevolent help!

Donkor Village



## Photographs and Interviews



Lhako (b. 1927) is the only woman in her family and must get up early to make a fire and cook. Before receiving the panel, she lived in smoky rooms. Despite taking medicine, she slept poorly at night and coughed a great deal. Now, she can easily cook when it is dark.



Huamotso (b. 1967) lives with her disabled daughter, who has a tumor on her back that can't be treated without far more money than Huamotso has. She has only a few sheep. She earns a bit of cash income by doing some unskilled construction work locally. She faces many problems.





Dak lha tar (b. 1987) is blind. He stands by his family's solar panel made possible by the British Embassy donation. His father died in a motorcycle accident five years ago. He lives with his mother in this old adobe house without any livestock. For this photo (the first in his life), he put on his best clothing--a robe with artificial lining.





Dondrupal (b. 1967) is the leader of Dongkor Village. He said that before receiving solar panels, villagers depended on buying oil and candles, which required time to buy and were a health hazard. He emphasized that now have better conditions in which to do complete their homework.



## **Project Manager**



Tsering Samdrub (Landon) is a native of Dongkor Village, Guinan County. He is currently a Tibetan-English major at Qinghai Normal University.



**Number of panels:** 7

**Location:** Yejima Village, Xiaraxi Township, Jiegu County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai

**UK contribution:** 5,180 RMB

**Local contribution:** 700 RMB

**Project manager:** Basam Drolma (Laverne); laverneetp@yahoo.com.cn

**Beneficiaries:** 82

**Date:** December 1, 2007

### Community Description

Yejinema Village is a nomad area located in the northwest of Xiaraxi Township, 896 km from Xining City and 87 km from Jiegu, the prefecture capital and county seat. It is the poorest village among the five communities the township. Yejinema residents have fewer livestock compared to other villages and thus have less income. Most households have limited access to income generating opportunities because they have few yaks, horses, and sheep. The butter, cheese, and meat that they do produce is mostly for subsistence needs. Villagers do sell butter in order to obtain cash. However, such families as the panel recipients cannot produce much butter; the only way for them to earn cash income is by collecting and selling caterpillar fungus.

### Interviews

- **Yos'sgron** ཡོས་སྒྱུན་ (b. 1942) is one of a seven-member family-- her 35-year-old son, her daughter-in-law, and their four children. They live in a tattered black yak-hair tent--the worst tent in the village. They have three female yaks and one male yak. The family can obtain little more than a half-wooden bucket of milk, which is barely enough for them to drink during the summer period. The amount of milk is much less in winter and there are days when there is no milk at all. Yos' sgron works for other families weaving tent-cloth, sewing shoes, and spinning wool for payment in butter and meat. She does much of this work at night because during the daytime, she must care for the children while her daughter-in-law does housework and her son is away, working to earn 10-20 RMB a day. This meager income is barely enough for the family to purchase family necessities. Three of the children are girls under the age of seven. The oldest son is 12 and is always willing to get up, even at midnight, when they must fend off attacks from wolves.

His grandmother said, "With the panel, I can now do more work at night and earn more money."

The boy's mother said, "First I want to thank the British Embassy for removing the darkness we had to live in during the night. It is now easier for me to learn my mother-in-law's traditional skills of spinning wool and weaving tent-cloth and thus can help my family by earning more cash income and easing my husband's burden."

- The oldest of **Khrarje's** ཁྲ་རྟེ་ (b. 1960) two daughters is married and lives in her husband's home. Twelve years ago his wife became seriously ill and he mortgaged their property to obtain cash with which to take her to hospitals in both Jiegu Town and Xining City for treatment, which was not successful--his wife died, leaving him with huge debts and responsibility to rear his children. He is unable to leave the home to work outside to earn cash income, because he must take care of his children. He said, "Before we three had this solar panel, I could not complete many tasks that needed to be done. For example, under the dim light of candles and butter lamps, I could not patch my children's tattered clothes and we didn't stay up very late. My oldest child attends the local primary school and she could not complete her homework and received bad grades. With the British Embassy's help, our new solar panel has made it possible for me to mend my children's clothes and my daughter is no longer embarrassed to go to school, and she now is able to complete her homework."



- Tsering Drolkar ཚེ་རིང་ལྷོ་ལ་དཀར་ (b. 1948) was widowed 18 years ago. She lives alone. Her son married when he was 26 and the couple had a son. After five years of marriage, he was killed in a motorcycle accident. Tsering Drolkar's daughter-in-law then returned to her parents' home, leaving her alone. Tsering Drolkar has only one female yak, which provides her with milk and butter in summer, but not in winter. She said, "I thought I would die in darkness, because I could not afford to buy lighting oils or candles. The British Embassy's solar panel has made it possible for me to eat supper under bright light produced by this panel. Thank you."

### **Project Activities**

<b>2007</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participants</b>
March 10	Observed the village	Village leader, Basam Drolma
April 3	Completed the proposal form	Basam Drolma
June 1	Project funded	Basam Drolma
June 15	Collected local contribution	Village leader, Basam Drolma
June 19	Gave the local contribution to project managers	Basam Drolma
August 8	Got the panels from the company in Jiegu Town	Basam Drolma
August 10	Transported panels to the village	Village leader, Basam Drolma
August 10	Distributed panels	Village leader, Basam Drolma
August 10	Met with recipients	Villager leader, Basam Drolma, recipients
August 23	Interviewed recipients	Basam Drolma, recipients
August 23	Took photographs	Basam Drolma, recipients
September 17	Wrote final report	Basam Drolma



## Letter of Appreciation

### བཀའ་དྲིན་ལྷ་ཡིག

བཀའ་དྲིན་གི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆེ་བའི་དུ་བྱིན་ཇི་ལོ་ཐེ་བས་ཆ་ཆོག་ས་ལག་ས།

ཁྱེད་ནམས་ཀྱིས་ང་ཆོ་ལྷོ་བར་སྒྱུ་བའི་ཉི་མོ་ག་བུ་ན་དེས་ངའི་འཕྲོག་པ་མང་ཆོག་ས་ཀྱི་སྒྱུ་ནག་ཁོད་ཀྱི་འཆོ་བ་ཀྱན་ནས་ཐེ་ལ་བ་མ་བཟ  
ད། ཁྱེད་མེད་པའི་མཆན་མོད་ཁོད་ཀྱི་སྐར་མ་འོད་ཆེ་ལྟར། དཀར་གསལ་ཉི་མོ་ག་འདིས་ཀྱི་སྒྱུ་ག་འཁྲིགས་པའི་སྒྱུ་ཀྱར་ནང་ཀྱི་འོད་ལས་  
མེར་ཀྱི་བསྒྱུར། འོད་ནང་ལྷན་པའི་ཉི་མོ་ག་འདི་ཡོད་པའི་སྒྱུ་ཀྱིས་ཁྱིམ་བཟའ་མི་ཆོས་དེ་ལྟ་ལྟར་དགྲང་ཟས་ཟས་མ་ཐག་ཀྱི་མར་མེ་དྲོན་ཆུ  
ང་ཀྱེད་པའི་ཆེད་ཀྱི་ཉལ་འཕྲོ་མི་དགོས་ལ་དགོད་སྒྱུ་ལྟང་ལྟང་ངང་ཁ་བརྟེན་ཀྱེད་ཆོག་པ་དང་སྒྱུ་བུ་ལ་འཕྲུལ་ཆ་ལ་ཉན་ཆོག་པ་མ་བཟད། བུ  
ད་མེད་ནམས་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་ཐེ་མེ་མེ་ཀྱི་མེ་འོད་འོག་ཀྱི་གོས་འཛམ་མི་དགོས། སྒྲིབ་ཀྱི་ཀྱི་འཕྲོ་བཞིན་པའི་ཁྱིམ་པ་ནམས་ཀྱིས་ཀྱང་སྒྲིབ་སྒྲིབ་ཀྱི  
ད་ཆོག་པ་དང་ལས་བྱ་ནམས་ཀྱང་ཀྱིས་ལྟར་ཀྱིས་ཆར་བ་རེད། ངས་ལྷོ་བ་ཡོངས་ཆབས་ཀྱེད་ནས་ང་ཆོད་བཀའ་དྲིན་སྒྲ་ན་མེད་པའི་སྒྱུ  
ན་བདག་ལ་བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ལྷ་ཆུ་ལོ།

གུས་འབུལ།

དུ་བྱིན་ཉི་མའི་ལྷོ་བ་ནས།

༢༠༠༧ལོའི་ཟླ་༥པའི་ཆོས་༡༩ཉིན།

## Translation

Dear British Embassy,

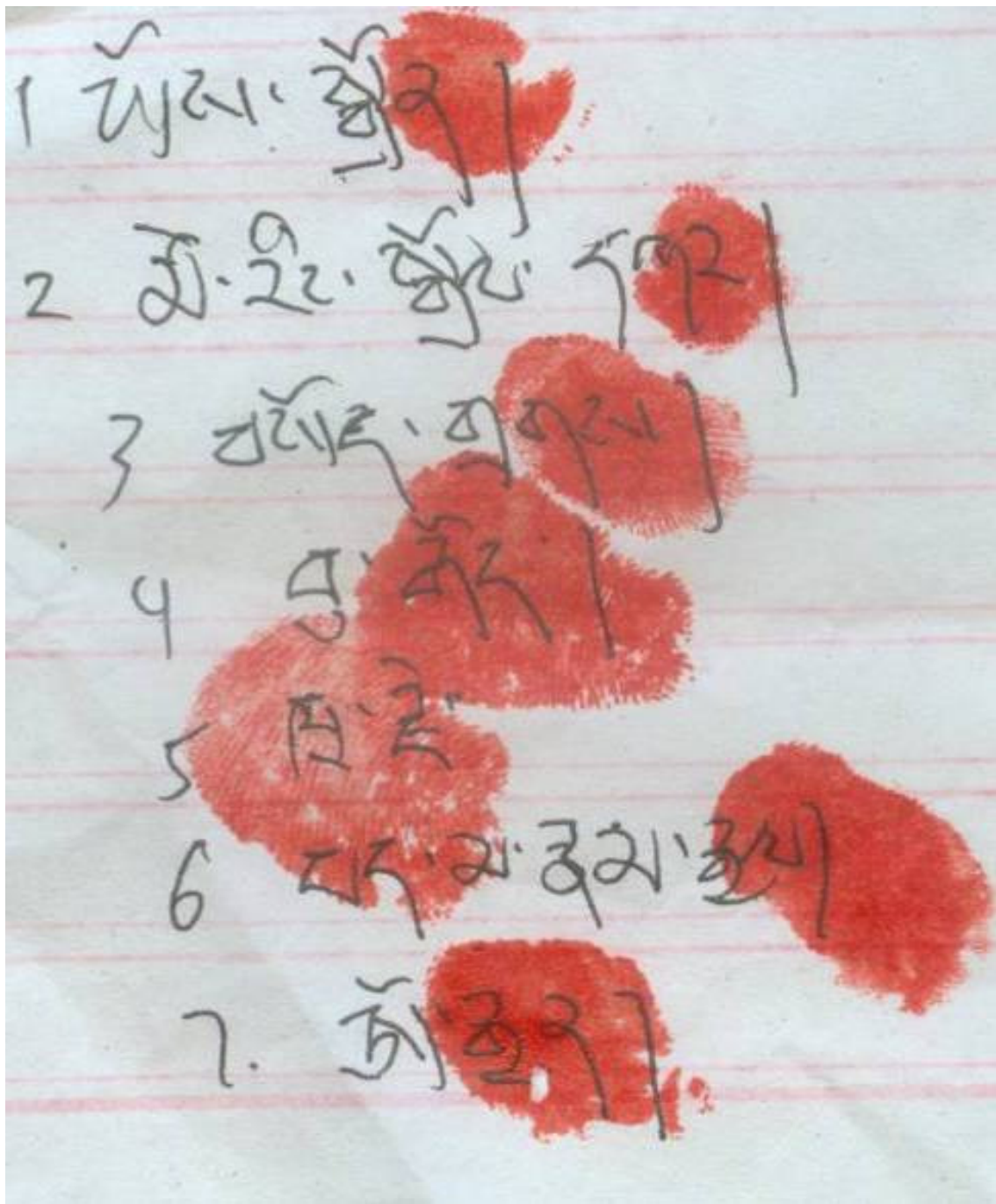
The solar electricity generating panels sponsored by the British Embassy have solved nomads' problem of lacking bright light. Like bright stars on a moonless, dark night the panels produce light in smoky yak-hair tents. Under their bright light, families no longer go to bed early in order to save butter and money spent on oil and candles. The panels provide light, we can listen to the radio, and family members can chat longer and share their happiness. Moreover women no longer need to sew under the dim light of lamps. Students spend more time studying and can complete their homework on time. On behalf of all the villagers, I thank the generous donor.

\Sincerely,

Yeji Nima Village  
August 13, 2007



## Recipients





## Photographs



Khrajre's wife died after a period of expensive medical treatment, leaving her husband with two children to care for. The older child is currently attending the township school.



Tsering Drolkar (b. 1948) lived with her son, daughter-in-law, and grandchild until her son was killed in a motorcycle accident. Her daughter-in-law then left and the mother now lives alone.



Mrs. Yos'sgon's (b. 1947) family owns only three female yaks and one male yak. She weaves tent cloth and spins wool to earn money from other families.





O'rgyan's wife with her two grandchildren. Other family members were in the summer pasture.



Mr. Bu'rgod has seven children. His family is one of the poorest in the community.



---

**Number of panels:** 6

**Location:** Axi Village, Ruorgai County, Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province

**UK contribution:** 4,440 RMB

**Local contribution:** 600 RMB

**Project manager:** Drolmatso (Delores), abadrolmatso@gmail.com

**Beneficiaries:** 67

**Date:** October 23, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Impoverished Axi Village is 596 km from Chengdu. Community members depend on herding and producing cheese and butter. Families they have very few or no livestock work for other families during the summer for modest payment. Last year 450 head of livestock died from an illness. With the decrease in livestock, family annual income is 1,000-1,300RMB that is used to buy grain, rice, wheat, cooking oil, clothes, medicine, and taxes based on the number of livestock that they have.

Ninety-three percent of the 1,068 community members are illiterate.

### **Interviews**

- Cuoji (b. 1954) is one of a family of four that owns thirteen yaks and one horse. Their annual cash income is 600RMB, which they use to purchase family necessities. This income is inadequate and they have had to borrow money from others. Cuoji must go far away from home during winter to collect yak dung for fuel because the yaks they have do not produce an adequate amount.
- Dengaji (b. 1966) has no children and lives alone. She has five yaks that are herded by a relative. A few years ago she milked for others and received payment but now her legs are very painful and she is no longer able to do this. Last year she did road construction work for 20RMB a day when such work was available.



## Letter of Appreciation

Dear British Embassy,

This is a nomad area where people live by herding. We use butter and buy candles to make light at night since there is no electricity. We cannot sell much butter to earn cash income because we burn most of what we do not eat. Sometimes we also burn dung in the tent for light. These produces dim light and makes the tent smoky. These forms of lighting mean that children cannot do much homework at night. The solar panels you provided have helped us a great deal. Children can spend more time on study at night and health problems associated with burning dung for light are reduced.

Sincere thanks,

Axi Village Committee

## Recipients





### Project Activities

<b>2007</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participants</b>
January 5	Village meeting, documented information for the proposal.	Village committee, Drolmatso
January 10	Completed proposal form.	Drolmatso
March 25	Project funded, collected local contribution and gave it to the managers.	Village leaders, Dorlmatso
August 18	Panels sent to Ruorgao County Town.	Project managers, Dorlmatso
August 20	Chose poorest families, distributed the panels.	Village committee, Drolmatso
August 21	Took photographs.	Dorlmatso
August 25	Interviewed recipients.	Recipients, Drolmatso



## Photographs



British Embassy sponsored solar panel recipients.



Shergn Drolam (b. 1942) is one of a ten member family. Before getting the solar panel, she burned butter lamps, gasoline, and candles for light. She was unable to do much work at night and the children could not do much homework before receiving the panel. The panel has solved these problems.





Ao skyi (b. 1977) is one of an eleven-member family. Two of his daughters are in primary school. He is very glad that his home is much brighter inside and he no longer must burn butter lamps.





This lady (b. 1930) attended primary school until her parents engaged her to a man from a nearby village. She has four daughters, none of whom can attend school because her husband sold or gambled away almost all of their livestock. Her husband was struck by lightning two months ago and died. She and her daughters are the poorest family in the community.





Ami (b. 1975) is sure his wife will have to spend less time collecting dung to burn for lighting. They burned dung before receiving the panel for lighting, rather than burn butter.



Ceiji's (1926) children are all dead. She lives with a son-in-law. She said, "Before getting the panel, I went to sleep very early every night in order to not burn butter for lighting. Now I go to bed later and have more time to chant prayers and turn my prayer wheel."



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**Number of panels:** 5

**Location:** Nizhuotong Nunnery, Batang Township, Yushu County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:** 3,700 RMB

**Local contribution:** 500 RMB

**Project manager:** Meitok Lhaze (Jasmine); Meiduotessa@gmail.com

**Beneficiaries:** 56

**Date:** November 1, 2007

### **Nunnery Description**

Nizhuotong Nunnery is 25 km from the prefecture capital and 845 km from the provincial capital. The nunnery was established in 2005. There were 33 nuns when I first interviewed them during the winter vacation, but now there are 78 nuns. Traditionally, lay people pay less money for the ritual services of nuns. Nun communities are usually smaller and poorer than those of monks.

The nuns have many assignments given by the abbot, which they need to do at night under the dim light of candles and butter lamps, e.g., read scriptures.

The average annual cash income of a nun is 450-500 RMB.

### **Interviews**

- Ani-Genqiu has been a nun for 10 years and has read scriptures under dim light since 1990. Now her eyesight is terribly bad. Her eyes are very painful when she reads scriptures at night. Before receiving the panel she spent about 140 RMB per month on candles and butter to burn for lighting. These problems have been solved by the British Embassy panel.
- Ani-Caizang (b. 1965), the leader of this nunnery, said that she is very happy that the impoverished nuns got such good quality solar panels and that the nuns now do not need to buy candles and butter for lighting. Instead, they can use this saved money to buy flour, cooking oil, and so on. Their living condition has obviously improved.
- Ani-Meitok Lhaze (b. 1991) said, “My family will no longer need to buy and send me candles and butter to burn for lighting. The panel has taken me out of a dark, dim world. Thanks to the British Embassy. I am now able to read more and learn more about Buddhism.”



## Letter of Appreciation

August 6, 2005

Dear British Embassy,

Thanks a lot for your help! We, all the nuns, will always treasure your kindness and compassion.

Our nunnery was established in 2005 and at that time there were only 33 nuns, but now the number has grown to 78. Our living condition is very poor. Our life depends on payment from chanting scriptures. We need to buy clothes, life necessities, candles, and butter. We spend much time chanting scriptures at night and for several years; we were uncomfortable and unhealthy under the dim light of oil lamps and candles.

After receiving the solar electricity-generating panels provided by the British Embassy, our lives have much improved. We thank all the members of the British Embassy. We will chant *mani* and pray for the British Embassy every day.

Sincerely,

Nizhuotong Nunnery Committee

### Project Activities

2007	Activity	Participants
January 24	Observed the nunnery	Nizhuotong nuns, Meitok Lhaze
February 8	Completed the proposal form	Meitok Lhaze
April 23	Project funded	Meitok Lhaze
July 22	Panels reached Nizhuotong Nunnery	Meitok Lhaze
July 23	Panels distributed to recipients, local contribution collected	Nizhuotong Nunnery, Meitok Lhaze
June 20	Gave local contribution to managers	Rinchenkhar, Dorjee Dondrub



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ਸੇਵਾ' ਟਾ' ਛੇਵਾ' ਘੋਵੇ |

supervising abbot's name and fingerprint
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## Photographs



Meitok Lhaze met with the nuns and identified the most impoverished nuns.



Chosen nuns had an annual cash in come of 450-500 RMB.



Recipient nuns (July, 23, 2007).



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**Number of panels:** 2

**Location:** Yinglong Village, Jialaxi Township, Narong County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province

**UK contribution:** 1,480 RMB

**Local contribution:** 200RMB

**Project manager:** Tashi Lhamo (Charlene); butterlamo@gmail.com

**Beneficiaries:** 39

**Date:** October 26, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Yinlong Village's 28 households are located separately. Certain households are in high mountains while others live in valleys. The community is about 13 km from the county seat.

All residents farm. Men cut and sold logs outside cities and women collected branches for firewood before the government banned logging. This ban has caused locals many difficulties. Families living in the mountains have no electricity; they use kerosene, butter lamps, and candles for lighting. Sometimes they cannot buy candles and kerosene and then burn branches for lighting. The average annual cash income for a local family is 800-1000RMB.

### **Interviews**

- A kai's (b. 1925) family includes his 42-year old son, Song guo, and his 61-year old daughter, Songlong Dorlma, who was widowed when she was young. Mr. A kai told me, "We are just like animals living in forests. Outsiders have no idea how difficult our life is. My family has only four cows and two *mu* of fields. We cultivate barley, wheat, and potatoes. In late spring, wild pigs come to our fields to dig our potatoes and in autumn, before harvest time, bears come to our wheat fields to eat the wheat and damage it. In late autumn, we sometimes do not get one potato and only a little bit barley. We have no electricity. We use the little butter we get from the cows for light at night. s, sometimes when we lack of kerosene and butter we collect our cows in the barn early and milk the cows quickly and go to bed before dark otherwise they can not see to cook and milk the cows. However after I got the solar panel from the Embassy fund our life went to bright world and at night we can do a lot of things under the bright light of the solar panel without harm and we can protect the crop in the fields from wild animals during night because the animals do not come near us when they saw the bright light of the solar panel through our small windows." He is wishing and saying thanks to the British Embassy again and again. He is very happy.
- I went to Mrs. A bo's house and interviewed her. Mrs. A bo is 46 years old and there are six people in her family. A bo has three children without father and thirty- two year-old sister and she also has a child without father. Inside their house the style of the putting things and the things just like seven and eight-year old children are playing room. She said "Our life is very hard and we have many difficulties. No body earns cash income in our family and our oldest child is 12years now. I have to do house work and collect firewood while my sister herds the some cows, we used candles and kerosene for light at nights but we were hard to get the money to buy candles and kerosene. After we received the solar panel from the British Fund it provides various ways such as improve our living condition and we don't need buy kerosene and candles and we can save money. Also our child have chance to go to school" She thanks to the British Embassy very much.



## Letter of Appreciation

ਸਾਨੇ ਸਰ ਸ੍ਰਮਾ ਸਰ ਸਾਨੇ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ ਸਰ  
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## Translation

August 25, 2007

Dear Compassionate British Embassy,

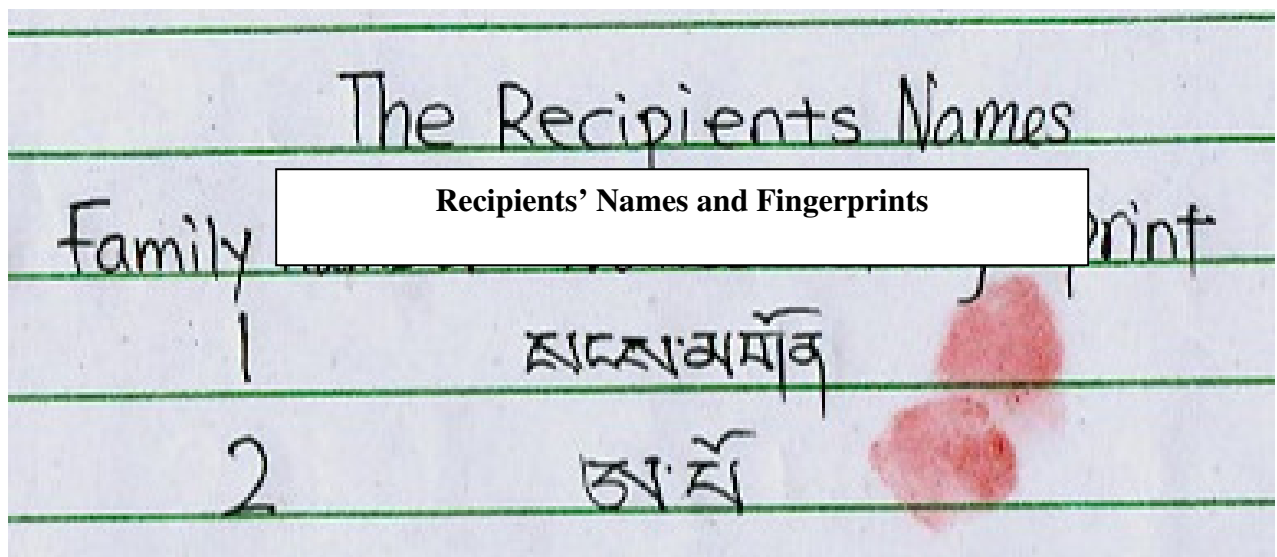
On August 19, 2007, Yinlong Village received two solar panels you donated. We are very happy about this. We extend thousands of thanks to the British Embassy from the bottom of our hearts. Yinlong Village has 28 households and the families live separately in mountains and valleys. The two solar panels went to the poorest two families in the village, who live in high mountains. They have no electricity; they burn kerosene, candles, and butter for light at night. However now that they have the solar panels, their life has become more convenient and easy. They can do many things under the bright light produced by the solar panels and have more time to rest. Also they do not need to buy candles, kerosene, and batteries for lighting. The money saved can be used to buy daily necessities such as food and clothes.

We are really happy about the solar panels. Again from the bottom of our hearts we want to say thanks to you.

Best wishes!

Chi le:





### Project Activities

2007	Activity	Participants
February 7	Village meeting, documented needed information.	Village committee, Tashi Lhamo
March 6	Completed the proposal form.	Tashi Lhamo
March 25	Project funded, collected local contribution and gave to the managers.	Village leaders, Tashi Lhamo
August 17	Panels transported to Narong County.	Manager, Tashi Lhamo
August 19	Chose the poorest two families and distributed the solar panels.	Village committee, Tashi Lhamo
August 19	Took photographs.	Tashi Lhamo
August 20	Interviewed recipients.	Recipients, Tashi Lhamo



## Photographs



Recipient family representatives.



Song guo lives with his 82-year-old father and 64-year-old sister. They live in this house on the slope of a high mountain, near a forest. His family is the poorest in our Jialaxi Township.



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**Number of panels:** 6

**Location:** Shuanpenxi Village, Shuangpen Township, Tongren County, Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:** 4,440RMB (6 x 840)

**Local contribution:** 600 RMB (6 x 100)

**Project manager:** Konchok Gyamtso (Ken); gyamtso7@yahoo.com.cn

**Beneficiaries:** 69

**Date:** October 19, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Shuangpen Xi Village is situated in a wide valley about 210 km from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province. The village is home to approximately 250 households (1,100 people), who are all Amdo speaking Tibetans. The houses are made of wood and adobe bricks; many households live in tents in the mountains during the summer.

Shuangpen Xi Village was once a semi-nomad community with plenty of wood resources covering mountains surrounding the village. But since the government prohibited logging, locals now depend on livestock and agriculture. They cultivate wheat and barley and raise sheep, yaks, and cattle on a pasture 10 km from the village. People without sheep or yaks rely on collecting and selling caterpillar fungus and doing road and construction work outside the village.

### **Interviews**

- **Jiaoba** (b. 1939; interviewed August 21, 2004) told me he has lived on the pastureland for most of his life with his wife and oldest grandson, who is now 16. His family also has fields to cultivate near the village, which is why he lives separately from his son, daughter-in-law, and other grandson. He has found the solar panel has made life at night much easier.
- **Xiawu Zhuoma** (b. 1982) stays on the pasture for most of the year. She has found the solar lighting to be very helpful when cooking because she must get up when it is still dark to do housework and prepare the breakfast. It is also useful when cooking supper at night when it is dark.
- **Sangji Khar** (b. 1956) is has been a shepherd for more than 30 years. He is very pleased that his grandson no longer needs to do his homework by the light of candles but by the bright light of the British Embassy provided solar panel.



## Letter of Appreciation

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2007 ਏਪ੍ਰਿਲ 8 ਕੋਈ 20 ਪਾਸਪਾਤਰ।



## Translation (Summary)

August 20, 2007

Dear British Embassy,

We six semi-nomad households from Shuangpen Xi Village sincerely appreciate the British Embassy for providing us solar electricity generating panels. The six solar panels much improved our living conditions.

We thank again for your help!

Sincerely,

The six recipient households

### Project Activities

Date	Activities	Participants
April 5	Observed the village	Village committee and Konchok Gyamtso
April 12	Filled out proposal form	Konchok Gyamtso
April 23	Project funded	Konchok Gyamtso
May 9	Gave local contribution to project manager	Konchok Gyamtso
August 13	Received panels	Konchok Gyamtso
August 15	Delivered panels to Shuangpen Xi	Konchok Gyamtso
August 15	Distributed solar panels	Village committee, Konchok Gyamtso
August 15	Took pictures	Konchok Gyamtso
August 20	Interviewed recipients	Konchok Gyamtso

### Recipients

Family number	Name
1	ལངས་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་
2	ལོ་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་
3	ལོ་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་
4	ལོ་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་
5	ལོ་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་
6	ལོ་ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་



## Photographs



Villagers carry the panels to a household for later distributing after the panels were unloaded.



A villager knowledgeable in solar panel operation teaches recipients how to use them.





Kamojia (b. 1945) leaves after learning how to use the panel.



Xiawu Zhuoma and her son leave for home after receiving a solar panel.



**Number of panels:** 8

**Location:** Zhagana Village, Yiwa Township, Tewu County, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province

**UK contribution:** 5,920 RMB

**Local contribution:** 800 RMB

**Project manager:** Wandaicairang (Roy) Email: wandairoy@yahoo.com.cn

**Beneficiaries:** 130

**Date:** November 12, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Zhagana Village, Yiwa Township is located in the north of Tewu County. It is quite far from the county capital. Though road conditions are good, people seldom go there due to their poverty.

The 110 households in Zhagana Village villagers depend on farming, though certain families do have her yaks. The average cash income of the families to whom received solar panels is 200-400 RMB per year. Most villagers are illiterate.



## Photographs and Recipients



There are four people in Sangjietsering's family. His family has six yaks. His wife died last year. He has one daughter. No women wish to marry him because of his poverty.



Lemotso was unable to marry because of her impoverished condition. Her family includes her aged father, grandmother, a son, and a daughter. Lemotso must support them all.



Two of Kondrojee's three sons married and now live in their wives' homes. The third son is in school. His expenses are paid by a bank loan. Kondrojee is the only person in her family who can earn cash income but the cash she earns is very little. The family has no livestock.





Awan is the local school headmaster, who received a solar panel that now provides lighting for the students.



Xiangqiu's brother became very ill and died. His prolonged illness used up most of the family's resources.



This lady is one of the poorest in the village. She sincerely thanks the British Embassy for providing her with a solar panel.





Pabadundrob has only eight yaks which he herds in the mountains to support his family.



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**Number of panels:** 7

**Location:** Rashul Township, Yushu County, Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province.

**UK contribution:** 5,180 RMB (7 x 840)

**Local contribution:** 700 RMB (7 x 100)

**Project manager:** Yeshe Bsangpo (Ron); Ronyisong@yahoo.com

**Beneficiaries:** 88

**Date:** November 27, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Upper-Rashul Township is located in the southwest of Yushu County 70 km Jiegu Town, the prefecture capital. It is one of the poorest townships in Yushu County. Because of the Resettlement Policy many nomads have moved to villages near the township center from the mountains. Consequently, people lack regular income from their herds, making life even harder.

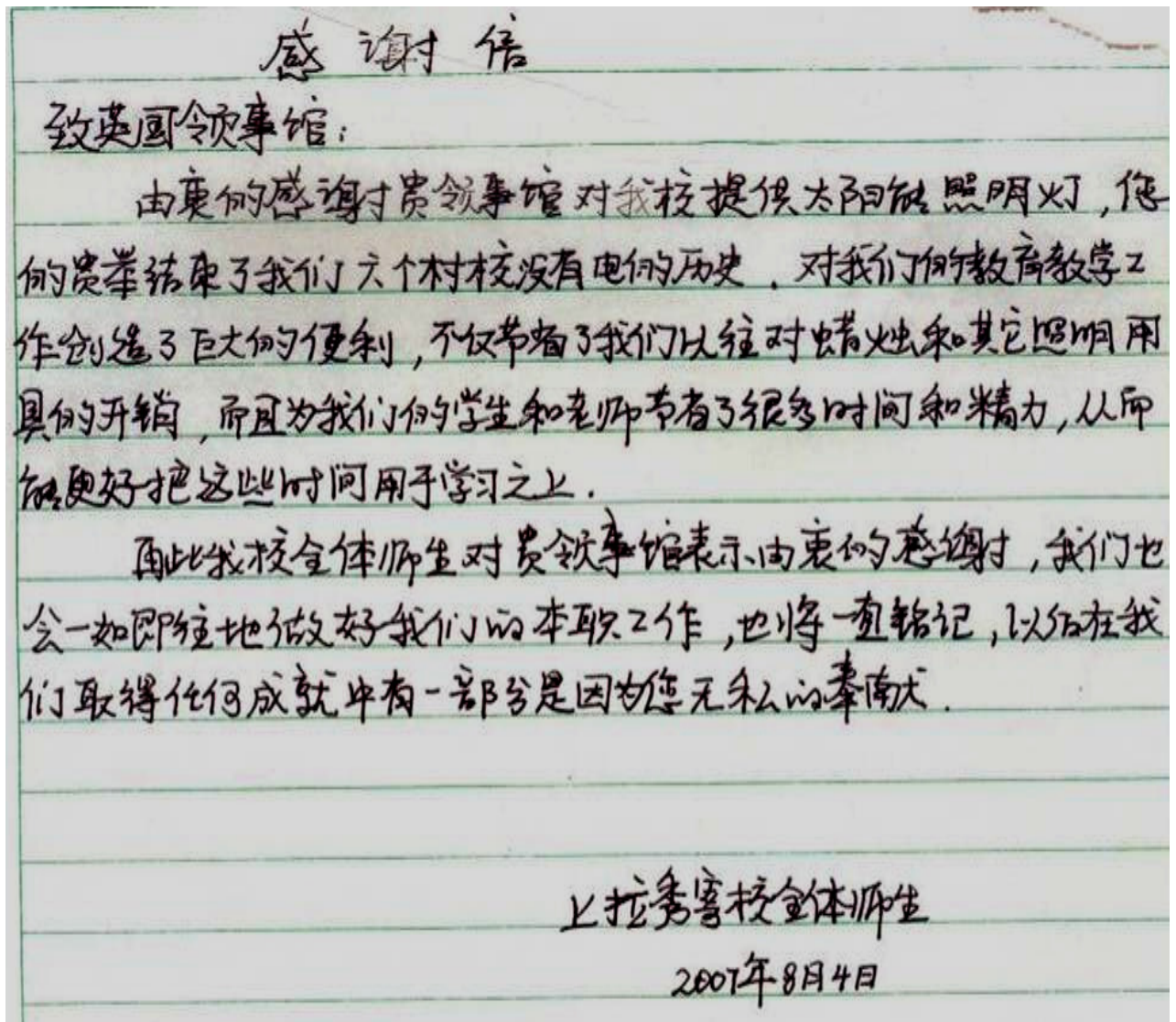
Local schools require students to live at school except on weekends. Lighting is thus an essential need for students at the school. The school used to burn candles but this is risky; it is not good for students' health and there is danger of candles starting a fire. Only one of the township's seven schools has electricity.

### **Interviews**

The interviews took place two weeks after the solar panels were transported to Rashul Township School. The headmaster told me that the solar panels had provided much convenience to students and teachers at the school.



## Letter of Appreciation



### Translation

Dear British Embassy,

Thanks for donating the solar panels to our schools thereby ending the history of our having no electricity and creating much convenience for our teaching. We have saved money because we do not have to purchase candles and other lighting materials. The panels have also saved both teachers and students' time and energy, which can be used on teaching and studying.

Again we sincerely appreciate the British Embassy, we will continue to do our jobs better and at the same time, will forever remember that every result we accomplish in the future would not be possible without your unselfish contribution.

Sincerely,

Rashul Primary School

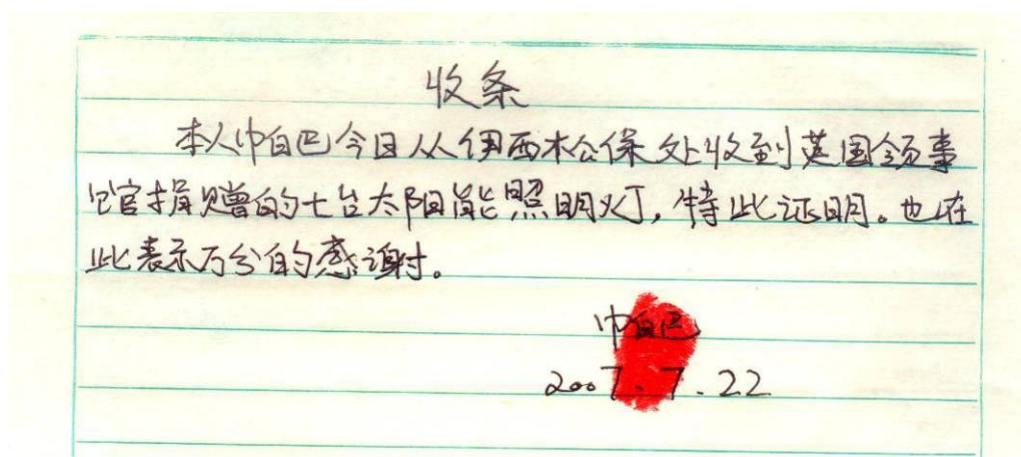


### Project Activities

2007	Activities	Participants
November (2006)	Noticed the needs of the school	Ye she bsang po
February 8	Completed the proposal form	Ye she bsang po
April 23	Project was funded	Ye she bsang po
June 20	Gave the local contribution to managers	Ye she bsang po, Iroca.
July 22	Panels were delivered to Yushu from Xining	Ye she bsang po
July 23	Send panels to the school, took photos	Ye she bsang po, Paba (headmaster)
July 23	Panels distributed to six schools	Paba, Ye she bsang po
August 7	Interviewed the school leader	Paba, Ye she bsang po

### Recipients

The headmaster wrote a note as a receipt:





## Photographs



Students and teachers were happy to see the panels arrive.



Students with panels provided with British Embassy support.





Students with panels provided with British Embassy support.



---

**Number of panels:** 7 Panels

**Location:** Zhizi Village, Yiwa Township, Diebu County.

**UK contribution:** 5,180 RMB (7 x 840)

**Local contribution:** 700 RMB (7 x 100)

**Project manager:** Dorjee Tsedan (Jose)

**Beneficiaries:** 50

**Date:** November 2, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Zhizi Village, Yiwa Township, Diebu County is 4.5 km from the county capital, 250km from the capital of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province. Zhizi Village has 44 agricultural households (260 people), most of whom are farmers. A few people have jobs in the county town.

From 1996-1998, village men cut trees and sold them. Selling logs was the main economic activity for local residents. But at the end of the 1990s, the provincial government stopped people from cutting trees in the forest. Since 2002, the county government ordered trees and grass planted in local fields. In return, locals receive a small amount of money annually based on the amount of land planted to trees and grass. This has created economic hardship for families, for they no longer are able to grow crops to meet their subsistence needs.

### **Interviews**

**Dongzencuo** (b. 1967) is one of a family of seven. Three of children attend school. Dongzencuo said that since she got the solar panel, it has been convenient for her to do work at night. She also said, "When I was a child, the entire village lit dried bamboo for light, which is now very difficult to collect. I paid one RMB for a candle, but it lasted for only one or two nights. Now, I don't need to buy candles, batteries, and oil from the county town, thanks to the British Embassy assisted solar panel."

**Shajayd** (b. 1949) is one of a family of six. He said, "When I was a child, a family member collected kindling from the forest to burn for lighting. Later, we bought candles; oil for lamps, and batteries for flashlights. Fortunately, the solar panel has solved our problems with lighting. I am a carpenter and now I can easily work at night."

**Zhixi Dundrup** (b.1972) is one of a family of seven. He said, "Before receiving the panel, I spent a whole morning to collect firewood from forest three times a week. Sometimes I bought candles and oil from the county town to use as lighting. Now that we have the solar panel, we can use it to spin wool and milk yaks. We used the saved money to buy necessary things for the family."

**Dorjee Tserang** (b. 1957) tried his best to work outside the village to earn money to support his family and with which to purchase oil and candles for lighting. He said, "A bottle of oil cost 4.5 RMB and it lasted four or five nights when used for lighting. I went to the forest to cut dry-bamboo but it was very difficult to collect much."



### **Letter of Appreciation**

The seven families who received solar panels thank the British Embassy. The recipient families are the poorest in Zhizi Village. It was very difficult for villagers to collect dried-bamboo from local forests to burn as lighting and this burden fell on the shoulders of mostly girls and women. Some girls were not sent to school because they needed to perform this task. The British Embassy supported solar panels means that the recipient families no longer must collect dry bamboo from the forests and furthermore, they can do whatever housework they like at night.

We sincerely thank the British Embassy for helping these seven families

Truly yours,

Zhizi Village

### **Project Activities**

<b>2007</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participants</b>
April 27	Dorjee Tsedan collected and gave 700RMB as local contribution to the project managers.	Rinchenkhar, Dorjee Tsedan
April 31	The solar panel project managers approved the project.	Dorjee Tsedan, Rinchenkhar
May 2	Recipients selected.	Dorjee Tsedan, village leader
May 2	Panels were delivered and distributed with village leaders	Dorjee Tsedan, village leader
May 23	Dorjee Tsedan worked on the final report	Dorjee Tsedan



## Photographs

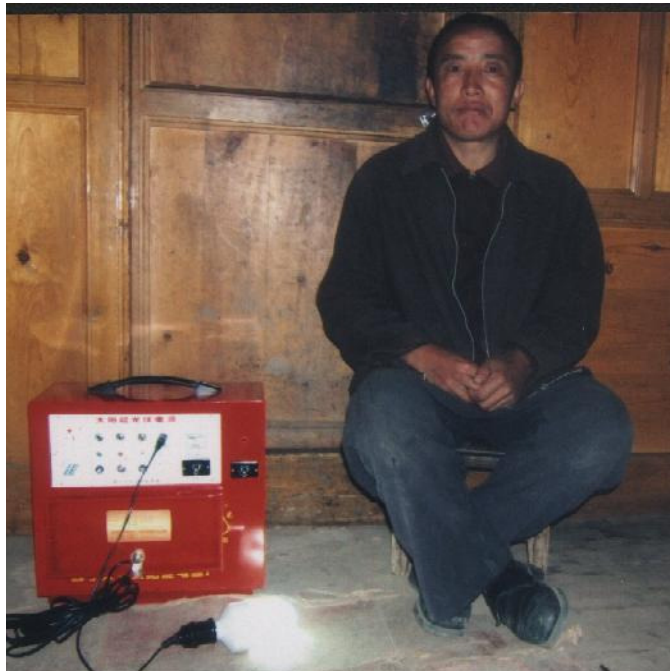


Ms. Dongzencuo (b. 1967) spent much time gathering wood to burn for lighting and spent money on candles. Thanks to the British Embassy, these burdens are now reduced.



Zhashi Dundrup no longer needs to buy candles, oil, and batteries for lighting at night, thanks to the British Embassy's assisted solar panel.





Yumtserang (b. 1952) used oil-lamps for lighting to do housework when it was dark. Bright light from the British Embassy supported panel allows him to save money and do more work at night.



Dorlmajyad (b. 1987) was very glad to receive a solar panel supported by the British Embassy.



Shajayd's family no longer needs to buy candles and oil from the local county town for lighting.





Tserang Zhashi (b. 1972) was very happy to receive a solar panel sponsored by the British Embassy..



Dorjee Tserang (b. 1957) said, "Now we don't need to buy candles and oil for light at night. I can spin wool and sew clothe under bright light. Thanks to the British Embassy for helping such a poor family."



## Recipients

NO.	DATE
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	



**Number of panels:** 5

**Location:** Ganri Township Rma Chen County Golok Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:** 3,700RMB

**Local contribution:** 500RMB

**Project manager:** Skal rgyam (Kenneth); [Guolokkenneth@yahoo.com](mailto:Guolokkenneth@yahoo.com); 135-1975-3454 (Xining), 139-6745-0977 (Golok)

**Beneficiaries:** 90

**Date:** January 8-August 18, 2007

### Details

Gangri Village, Rma chen County, Golok Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province is 536 km from Xining City. In this nomad area some elderly people have no one to look after them and they have no source of income. They use butter lamps and candles for lighting.

### Interviews

- **Rus lo** (b. 1934) lives a very impoverished life alone. The local government has given her a little money at the end of each year. She no longer needs to buy candles.
- **Gyal ses** (b. 1947) lives with his wife (b. 1940) in a temple. They have no income. They receive a little money from their relatives, which they use for food and other necessities.
- **Mag ston** (b. 1927) lives alone in the temple mentioned above. His son died several years ago.
- **Dro ma** (b. 1934) has two daughters, both of whom are dead. Her husband divorced her fifteen years ago. She lives alone.
- **Rang gorl** (b. 1936) lives with his wife. Their daughter divorced last year and moved with her four children to the township town.

### Recipients

Tibetan Name	Name in Chinese	Sex	Age	Family Members	Living Place
Rus lo	仁罗	F	76	alone	Gangs ri Township, Village 1, Group 3
Gyal ses	加赛	M	60	wife and him	Gangs ri Township, Village 1, Group 1
Mag ston	尊智	M	80	alone	Gangs ri Township, Village 1, Group 2
Dro ma	照玛	F	73	alone	Gangs ri Township, Village 1, Group 3
Rang gorl	让赵	M	71	wife and him	Gangs ri Township, Village 1, Group 3



## Activities

2007	Activities	Remarks
August 15	Received and checked the 5 panels from Xining.	Skal rgyam
August 16	Before writing the proposal, I visited local leaders, recorded names of elderly people, and then visited those with the most difficulties.	Township leaders
August 17	Found a truck to Gangri Village to transport the panels.	Paid 75RMB.
March 18	Panels delivered to Gangri	
August 19	Met 3 of the old people and gave them the panels.	.
August 20	Sent the other 2 panels to old people by motorcycle.	75 km from the township town



**Number of panels:** 7

**Location:** Amula Village, Meixu Township, Dege County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province

**UK contribution:** 5,180RMB

**Local contribution:** 700RMB

**Project manager:** Zewengqingcuo (Rosemary); [yramessorracso@gmail.com](mailto:yramessorracso@gmail.com)

**Beneficiaries:** 100

**Date:** September 20, 2007

### **Recipient Community Description**

Amula Village is located in a mountainous area in the southeast of Dege County. This area is especially impoverished and remote and Amula Village is one of the truly poor villages in the township. Villagers mostly depend on selling wood and herding yaks, cows, goats, and sheep for payment. Women go to the forest to cut and collect wood for firewood. There are many difficulties in their lives. While some young villagers leave the local area to find cash-paying jobs, most of the other locals move into the high mountains to herd. There is no electricity in the village. Rapeseed oil, petrol, and candles are burned for lighting. This project has improved the poor living conditions of locals.

### **Letter of Appreciation**

September 20, 2007

Dear British Embassy,

We, all of the village thank all the members of the British Embassy for providing us solar electricity generating panels. There are fifty-seven families in our village. The main economic is animal husbandry between our village to Township. It takes over one and half days. There are no standard roads on which cars, tractors, and horse-drawn carriages can go. The narrow tracks along the mountainside are very rough, vertiginous, and dangerous. The average family has only eight or nine head of livestock. All the rural inhabitants are very poor. There is no electricity at all in the village where we live now so we must do housework and have supper under the dim light of oil lamps and candles. We protect the livestock from wolves during nighttime occasionally, with torches, but the price of the oil and candles is quite steep; we can hardly afford to buy them. Furthermore, because of poor transportation, it is not an easy job to go to the township to buy what is needed; over one and half days is required to get there.

After we were given the solar electricity-generating panels provided by the British Embassy, our lives changed a lot. Now we can easily finish our housework early under bright light so we have more time to do other work or rest. In addition, we do not need to buy oil, candles, and batteries so we can save money. Our expenses are less. We do not need to guard the livestock from wolves at night. Instead we turn on one light outside of the tent or wood house. Moreover we can avoid illness caused by poor lighting conditions. Our children can go to school, because of the spare time and money created by the solar energy panels. The solar panels have brought us out of darkness and have created a new brilliant world and a happier life. Here, once again, we thank the British Embassy.

Sincerely,

Amula Village Committee.



**Number of panels:** 2

**Location:** Wayan Tibetan Village School, Yikewulan Township, Gangcha County, Haibei Prefecture, Qinghai Province

**UK contribution:**  $(750 \times 2) = 1,500$  RMB

**Local contribution:** 250 RMB<sup>2</sup>

**Project manager:** Lerjiater (Aaron); aaronhualong@gmail.com; 139-974-83719

**Date:** January 1, 2008

### Project Participants

Name	Responsibilities	Occupation
Lerjiater (Aaron)	project applicant, manager	university student
Kevin Stuart	project supervisor	English language teacher
Rinchenkhar (Enrico)	project manager	university student
Cody	project manager	university student
Lobsang	local manager	village leader
Zhaxi	local manager	government official
Zhen Benjia	local manager	Education Bureau leader

### Letter of Appreciation

Dear British Embassy,

We are pleased to report the satisfactory completion of the solar panel project for Wayan Tibetan Village School, which was completed December 1, 2007. This project greatly benefited 42 students and 2 teachers for a total of 44 people. All beneficiaries are Tibetans.

We received 2 solar panels and gave them to Wayan Tibetan Village School, which is very remote and has no electricity. Before the projects, candles were needed for lighting but the school could not afford to buy many consequently, students were unable to study in the evening. Additionally, candles posed fire dangers.

With the local project committee and with the help of the county Education Bureau, we selected Wayan Tibetan Village School as the beneficiary, which contributed 200 RMB as a local contribution

On behalf of all the teachers and students who are benefiting from the bright light generated by your gift, we express our sincere gratitude.

Truly yours,

Shar Dzong Development Group & Local Project Committee

<sup>2</sup> This includes 50 RMB for administrative expenses paid by Lerjiater.



## Interviews

**Chunjizhoma** (b. 2001) is a Grade 1 student. Her home is 5 km from the school. It is too far for her to walk on a daily basis to and from home. She boards at the school. The school had no electricity and she was thus unable to study in the evenings and in the earlier mornings. Thanks to the two British Embassy supported solar panels, she can now study and the quality of her education is much improved.



**Lhamoyangco** (b.1996) is from Wayan Village, is in Grade 3, and is one of a family of 7 that lives 5 km from the school. She boards at the school. Before this British Embassy project, Lhamoyangco used flashlights and candles to study in the evenings. She appreciated the bright light from the British Embassy supported panels.



## Project Activities

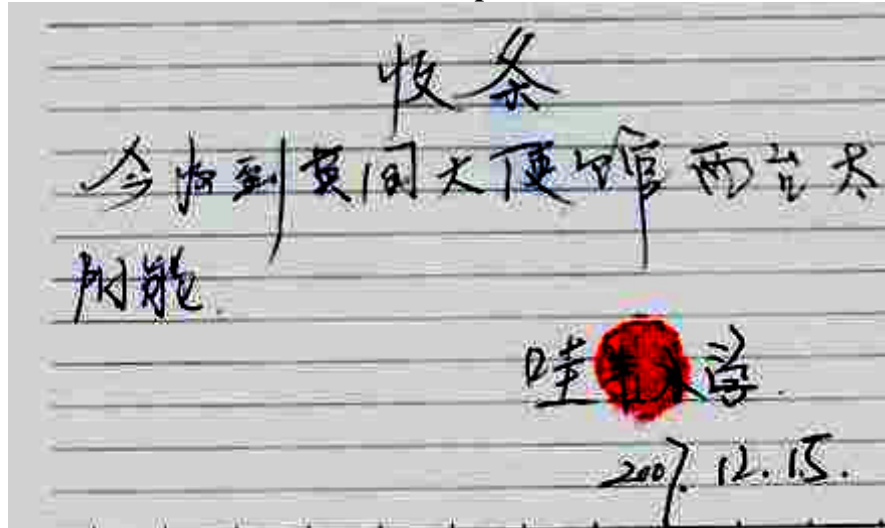
2007	Participants	Activities	Expenses
October	project managers & Aaron	Meting to discuss the project	0
October	Aaron	Completed an application form	0
November	project managers & Aaron	Project approved	0
November	Aaron	Informed the school of project approval	0
November	Aaron & Lobsang	Collected local contribution	0
November	Project managers & Aaron	Gave the local contribution to project managers	0
November	Aaron & Lobsang	Contacted managers and the solar panel factory to fix date of transporting the solar panels	0
December	Aaron	Transported panels to Gangcha County	50
December	Lobsang, Aaron & schoolteachers	Transported solar panels to the project site village	200
December	Lobsang, Aaron & school teachers	Visited the school, interviewed teachers and students and took pictures	0
December	Aaron	Wrote final report	0
Total			250



### Project Background

Wayan Tibetan Village is 370 km northwest of Xining City, the capital y of Qinghai Province. There are approximately 113 households (615 residents) in Wayan Village. All residents are Tibetan and herdspeople. They depend on their livestock for their lives. Average per person annual cash income is 300 to 400 RMB, which is earned mostly from selling animal products (meat, milk, butter, wool, skins, etc.). This money is spent on wheat flour, rice, clothes, and medicine. The average family has 80 sheep, 17-20 yaks, and one or two horses. Poor families have fewer animals and have large debts.

### Receipt





## Photographs



Wayan School has 42 Tibetan students.



Students' dormitory room.





Solar panels delivered to the project site.





Rinchenkhar རིན་ཆེན་མཁའ་ (left ) and Dorjee Dondrub (right) ལྷོ་རྗེ་དོན་གྲུབ།



## SMALL GRANTS SCHEME (SGS) REPORTING FORM

1. Project title: Solar Electricity Generating Panels For Impoverished Rural Tibetan Communities
2. Location of project: Sichuan, Qinghai, and Gansu Provinces
3. Implementation organisation/individual: Dr. Kevin Stuart

4. Contact person:

Name:	Kevin Stuart	Position:	English teacher
Tel:	0971-6318505	Fax:	
Mobile:	13639786060	Email:	kevin.stuart@gmail.com

5. SGS funds received:

Source	Amount	Date received
SGS	74,900.00	December 18, 2006
Other (please specify)		

6. Activities:

6.1 Summary of project activities	
<p>The project targets Tibetan students in the English Training Program, Tibetan Department, Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's College, Qinghai Normal University, Xining City, Qinghai Province to (a) meet urgent local need for solar electricity generating panels and (b) provide training/capacity building in grassroots community development work. To that end, as described below, a form was developed that assessed local need for solar electricity generating panels. Student applicants took the form home over the New Year Holiday and filled it out through interviews with local prospective recipients. The project committee then considered the proposals and made a selection of student recipients. In the near future, prices will be further negotiated with the solar panel company, solar panels purchased, and panels delivered to recipients.</p>	
6.2 Details of project activities	
Month	Activity description
December 18, 2006	Funds received
January 8, 2007	Distributed detailed application forms to Tibetan students in the English Training Program, Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's College, Qinghai Normal University.
March 29, 2007	Applications were collected
April 16, 2007	Selection of applicants
April 20, 2007	Selection of applicants
April 27, 2007	Met with selected applicants
6.3 Delay, difficulties and lessons learned (if applicable)	




Delay of activities, why, and what been done to return the project back on track.	
Difficulties encountered when implementing the project, what was done to address them?	
Lessons learned?	
Other (optional)	

## 7. Financial progress

7.1 Financial summary			
Received: 74900.00 RMB			
7.2 Detailed expenditures to date			
Date of expenditure	Item	Amount (RMB)	Supporting documentation (eg, receipts/invoices etc.)
7.3 Variations from original budget, why, etc. (if applicable)			

Declaration: **I confirm the above details are correct.**



  
Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ (Dr. Kevin Stuart)  
Position: English Teacher  
Date: 28 April 2007

PLEASE NOTE: You must submit a middle report after 6 months to show project activities, income and expenditure, and submit a final report to the British Embassy within 2 months of the completion of the funding period with all receipts.